# WNMA Project

Real-time crowd information using Bluetooth: a full-stack solution

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## Outline



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#### Introduction



**Project Idea:** is it possible to exploit Bluetooth to count how many people are there in a room / building and the occupancy trends?

- Seat availability in libraries (without reservation)
- Workforce management (effective deployment)
- Health-critical monitoring (pandemic)

**Assumption:** BT is a very diffused technology and nowadays most people have a BT-enabled device (smartphone, smartwatch, etc.) with them. Often it is turned on beacause of low energy consumption.

### Scanner



The scanner is a device that periodically scans <sup>1</sup>the environment for Bluetooth devices and sends the data to the server. Implemented in Go, can run both on Raspberry Pi and Arduino<sup>2</sup>.

#### **Features**

- Low energy consumption
- Low cost hardware
- Easy deployment

Thanks to linux's crontab, the scanner can be scheduled to run at specific times, e.g. every 5 minutes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Use the go-bluetooth library and the Bluez DBus API

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Can be compiled for Arduino using TinyGo

## Server



The server includes both a backend and a frontend developed in a product-ready fashion.

#### Backend

- Implemented in Go
- RESTful API
- Data storage: SQLite

#### Frontend

- Implemented in React
- Real-time data visualization

## System Architecture



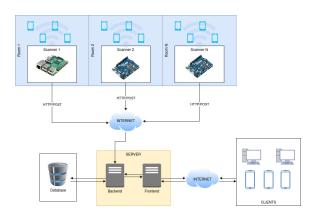


Figure: System architecture

#### Field test



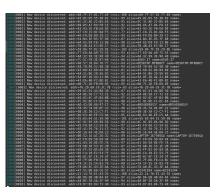
The system has been tested in a real environment: a small local library.

- The scanner (Raspberry Pi) has been placed in a central position
- To avoid hosting costs, the server has been deployed on the Raspberry loopback interface
- Three days of data collection with few people in the library

### Field test







## Results



Bla bla bla

### Additional considerations



#### **Privacy**

- It may be possible to track user behaviour
- Data should be anonymized
- MAC randomization by Google and Apple helps

**Data analysis**: it is possible to further develop the system for advanced analysis of collected data.

- Affluence predictions
- Patterns
- User behaviour

## **Conclusions**



The prototype has been successfully build with as a complete product and seems to work as intended.

#### **Problems**

- Test data is insufficient: few days with small amount of people
- Not everyone has BT active
- People may have multiple BT devices
- Results may vary by locations (universities vs post office)

#### Conclusions

Further test and better data analysis are needed to evaluate the system's effectiveness.